

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 130.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

RECEIVED PER "KAISER-LIND."

THE CHOICEST BRANDS
OF
MALTESE CIGARETTES.
COMPRISING:—
"LA CONFESSA" CIGARETTES.
"IL FLOR DEL MONDO" CIGARETTES.
"DUCHESS" CIGARETTES.
"KAISER-LIND" CIGARETTES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS:
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000.
PAID UP RESERVE FUND £300,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [181]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
(Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery
of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S
SODA WATER FACTORY
I am now prepared to execute the largest orders
for every description of Aerated Waters with
promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY
IS GUARANTEED.
Manufactured
SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be ad-
dressed to The Factory,
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 26th June, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,
THE HOUSE No. 1, West Street, Registered in
the Land Office as Section A of INLAND
LOT No. 92A.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
33, Wellington Street,
Hongkong, 19th June, 1882. [451]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from the SECURED MORTGAGEE to Sell by
Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 1st day of July, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the
Premises,

Subject to an INDEMNITY of MORTGAGE dated
the 22nd day of September, 1879, for the sum
of \$50,000 and interest due thereon.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
situate at Victoria, Hongkong, Registered in
the LAND OFFICE as MARINE LOT No.
65. Together with the 4 SUBSTANTIALLY
BUILT HOUSES known as the Blue Build-
ings, and 4 Large Granite GODOWNS on
the Praya, with 17 HOUSES in Queen's
Road, East.

Monthly Rental for the above Houses \$1,025.

THE Premises are held for the residue of the
term of 980 years created by a Crown Lease
dated the 14th day of July, 1861.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
or to
BRERETON & WILTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [442]

To be Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR
"MARINE HOUSE"
WEST SIDE.

These Apartments have a Commodious Room
and Servants Quarters on the Ground Floor.

Apply to
E. R. BELLILIOS,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [348]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET,
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE,
Nos. 2 and 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [174]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

P ARSEE VILLA
WITH
GARDEN,
ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to
C. L. GORHAM,
Pacific Mail Office.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1882. [357]

TO LET.

POSSESSION ON 15TH JULY NEXT.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
WITH
LARGE COMPOUND

A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED,
No. 33, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to
E. R. BELLILIOS.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [393]

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS
lately occupied by the
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ENTRANCE FROM PRAYA.
Immediate Possession.

Apply to
ROSE & Co.,
31 and 33, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1882. [466]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

COLONEL IKE AUSTIN'S
NEW AMERICAN
RIFLE RANGE,
NOW OPEN

AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

In consequence of the great success of the last
competition, and in accordance with the wishes
of a large number of the marksmen of Hongkong,
Colonel Austin has decided on offering for com-
petition:

A Splendid Silver Cup value \$50, a Silver
Watch valued at \$25, and a Silver Pencil Case
valued at \$7 in three prizes: First, Second and
Third. Open to all Amateur Marksmen. The
subscription list is now open and will close on
the 30th inst. post entries up to time of firing—
entrance \$3 each. Competitors can make their
own arrangements as to Umpires, Judges, and
scorers. Conditions of firing will be the same as
ruled at the last competition.

WIMBLEDON TARGETS AND RULES WILL
GOVERN THE SHOOTING.
ANY POSITION ALLOWED.

Entrance Fee \$3.00. Shots and Targets included.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTING
RIFLES!!!

POPULAR PRICES.
FOUR SHOTS FOR 25 CENTS.

Gallery open daily from 4 to 11 P.M.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1882. [445]

Intimations.

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.
DEPT FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE,
ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

S. B. LEWIS,
Manager.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [446]

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY OF NEW GOODS
DIRECT FROM PARIS PER S. S. "PEIHO."

COMPRISING:—
THE MOST RECENT STYLE OF FASHION IN
LACE FICHUS, PELERINES, AND COLLARETTES,
WHITE, CREAM, AND BLACK LACES.

BLACK AND WHITE BEADED LACES,
SUNSHADES, UMBRELLAS;
COSTUMES AND TRIMMINGS.

FANCY MILLINERY GOODS
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
FLOWERS

ALSO
A FEW SPECIAL NOVELTIES IN PARIS CLOCKS.

THE NEW NETTED UNDERSHIRTS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
BOTH IN SILK AND COTTON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S HEM STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SOLITAIRE, AND STUDS.
&c., &c., &c., &c.

ROSE AND COMPANY,
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1882. [379]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES' PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.
A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.
A LARGE VARIETY OF ALENCON, BRODERIE, VENICE,
SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.
SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.
NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [79]

EÇA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAQUADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,
COMPRISING:—
Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes,
Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk
Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer
Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord
for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Parisian
Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette
Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases,
Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EÇA DA SILVA & Co.,
48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,
22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,
MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN
OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,
CORK JACKETS,
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND
CLOCK-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND
OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the
highest Prize at every Exhibition;
and for Voigtlander and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE
GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 28, Queen's-road Central. [447]

Intimations.

STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and
within easy distance of the principal landing
places.
J. COOK, Proprietor.

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION
DEALERS,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of
every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at
moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always
on hand. [28]

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH'S

LIST OF NAUTICAL & ENGINEERING
WORKS.

Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry.....\$1.50.
Queen's Regulations and Admiralty In-
structions.....\$1.00.
Nautical Almanac, 1883.....\$1.50.

Ainsley's Guide Book to Local Marine
Board Examination.....\$2.50.
Ainsley's Engineers Manual.....\$3.00.

Inman's Nautical Tables.....\$2.50.
Bergen's Marine Engineer.....\$3.00.

Bergen's Practice of Navigation and Nauti-
cal Astronomy.....\$6.00.
Clark's Rules, Tables and Data for Me-
chanical Engineers.....\$10.00.

Sun's True Bearing or Azimuth Tables.....\$2.00.
Shipowners and Engineers Guide to
Marine Engine.....\$4.00.

Reed's Engineers Hand Book.....\$3.00.
Reed's Shipowners and Shipmasters
Handy Book.....\$1.25.

Reed's New Guide Book to Local Marine
Board Examinations.....\$2.00.
Donaldson's Practical Guide to use of
Marine Machinery.....\$1.75.

Donaldson's Drawing and Rough Sketch-
ing for Marine Engineers.....\$1.75.
Instructions to Surveyors of Ships.....\$1.75.

The Sailors Handy Book.....\$2.50.
Practical Navigation "The Sailors Sea
Book".....\$2.75.

Wilson's Treatise on Steam Boilers.....\$2.50.
Board Examination.....\$2.50.

Richard's Steam Engine Indicator.....\$3.00.
The Steam Engine and its Inventors by
Galloway.....\$4.00.

Piddington's Sailors' Horn Book.....\$4.00.
International Code of Signals and Nau-
tical Astronomy.....\$3.00.

MacDonald's Naval Hygiene.....\$1.00.
White's Manual of Naval Architecture.....\$2.50.

Coffin's Navigation and Nautical Astro-
nomy.....\$4.00.
Scott's Weather Charts and Storm Warn-
ings.....\$1.50.

Armstrong's Construction and Manage-
ment of Steam Boilers.....\$6.00.
Theorie's Naval Architecture, 4 vols.....\$6.00.

Bergen's Guide Book to Local Marine
Board Examination.....\$3.00.
The Rigger's Guide.....\$1.50.

Nautical Pocket Manual for China and
Japan.....\$1.50.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1882. [433]

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. W. & T. LOCKETT'S Celebrated
Brands' Threlfall's Export PALE ALE
and Findlay's "DUBLIN STOUT," in Hints
and Quarts.

Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of One Dozen.
Also,
Sillery Mousseaux VIN DE CHAMPAGNE,
in Cases of 2 doz. Pints and 1 doz. Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [166]

FOR SALE.

THE USUAL STOCK OF OUR WELL-KNOWN
BRANDS OF PORT WINE.

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [395]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

FOR SALE.

GENUINE PORT WINE.

M. DE SOUZA GUEDES' WELL KNOWN BRANDS,
BLACK LABEL with 3 Grapes, per Case of
1 Dozen Quarts.....\$18.

BLACK LABEL with 2 Grapes, per Case of
1 Dozen Quarts.....\$16.
WHITE LABEL per Case of 1 Dozen Quarts.....\$13.

Apply to
F. J. V. JORGE,
at Messrs. RUSSELL & Co's.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [217]

FOR SALE.

"EX" STEAMSHIP "MINARD CASTLE."

A CONSIGNMENT OF
HOCKING'S
PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS,
The Best and Cheapest ever made.
Capable of Condensing from one to two thousand
Gallons per day.

PATENT TUBE BEADERS.
PATENT LUBRICATORS.

BEIDMAN'S CELEBRATED
PATENT METALLIC PACKING.
The most economical Patent Packing known.
For full Particulars, apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
Commission Merchant,
6, Peddar's Hill.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1882.

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros,
Vegueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Ha-
banos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO
of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS
from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes,
Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.;
Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA.
No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

AFONG.

PHOTOGRAPHER,
HAS
A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS
THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY
FROM.....\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS
FROM.....\$5.00.

Copies of Views, Cabinet, and all other Styles
of Portraits at equally moderate prices
executed under the supervision and
management of
D. K. GRIFFITH,
Studio 8, Queen's-road. [13]

Shipping.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,
PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship
"AGLAJA,"
Captain B. Crilanovich, will be despatched
about the 4th July, at FOUR P.M.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1882. [452]

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.
THE 3/3 A 11 German Bark

F. Ulrich, Master, will load here for the above
Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [449]

FOR HONOLULU (DIRECT).
THE 3/3 L. 11 German Bark

G. Lambeken, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [435]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. 11 American Bark

Reynolds, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1882. [371]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
"ARABIC,"
will be despatched for San Francisco, 7/4 Yoko-
hama, on TUESDAY, the 4th July, at THREE
P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

Entinuations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

H AVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.

SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.

GLASS STOPPERED GLOVE BOTTLES.

T O N G A

FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S

PEPTONISED MEAT.

VASELINE SOAP.

ROBARE'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.

NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.

VIN-SANTE

A NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT CONTAINING

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

GENERAL CHEMISTS

AND

AERATED WATERS

MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

[43]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1882.

It is only a few days ago since we had the pleasure of informing the public that, owing to our representations, the authorities of the City Hall had commenced to place the fire-extinguishing arrangements of that valuable public building on a most satisfactory condition; and now, we have again to chronicle an important and much needed local improvement, for which the public are also indebted to the fearless criticisms of the Hongkong Telegraph. The reign of chaos, so far as our jinricksha traffic is concerned, will soon cease to exist, and what, we trust, will prove a sensible and reasonable system of management will take its place. As we have already, in previous articles on the subject, detailed at length the faults of the present arrangements of the jinricksha system, we need only refer now to the new regulations which will shortly come into operation.

Credit must be given to the Registrar General for the practical fashion in which he has grappled with the difficulties of the position. It would have been manifestly unfair to the jinricksha proprietors and coolies, as well as inconvenient to the public, to have arbitrarily insisted on the new code of regulations coming into force at once; and so Mr. Russell has devised a scheme by which the necessary improvements can be effected gradually. The new regulations, if properly carried out, which we see no reason to doubt, should, according to our idea, satisfactorily answer all reasonable requirements. The number of licensed vehicles will be gradually reduced until there are only sufficient plying to adequately meet the necessities of the public. The usual rules of the road, as applied to ordinary vehicles, will be strongly impressed upon the mind of every jinricksha coolie, and for any infringement of such rules, the license will be withdrawn, or other punishment inflicted as the nature of the case may require. All new vehicles after this date must be constructed on entirely different lines. At present our 'rickshas are large enough to contain a whole family—and as a matter of fact we have repeatedly seen a man, and his wife, and two or three children in one 'ricksha;—in future no new licenses will be issued for vehicles that are not constructed according to regulation, which limits the size as suggested by us some time ago. Conveying more than one passenger, or loading the 'ricksha with baggage or merchandise of any description will be strictly forbidden under heavy penalties. In course of time

the old vehicles will be worked off the road, giving place to the more suitable class decided upon by the Registrar General. We have not heard whether a system of ranks or stands will be established, and indiscriminate plying for hire in the streets interdicted; but we learn with satisfaction that a new tariff of fares will be arranged, commencing at five cents.

We observe that notices in Chinese are placarded throughout the Colony intimating to 'ricksha makers and proprietors that no licenses will be issued after this date, unless the vehicles are constructed according to the new regulations, so that we shall doubtless very soon see a greatly improved style of vehicle in our streets. And we do not doubt that the other restrictions on the traffic will also be strictly enforced. We reserve our further comments on the question for another opportunity.

Our Paris Correspondent, says the *Daily News* of May 19th, gave us yesterday an interesting account of an interview which the Marseilles correspondent of the *Figaro* had with M. EMILE OLLIVIER on his return from Rome to Paris. It seems that M. OLLIVIER is about to publish two pamphlets, one called "Is the Pope free in Rome?" and the other "The Ecclesiastical Policy of the French Republic." But these, if we may venture to say so, are nothing. After these something is to come. That something is to be what we learn that M. OLLIVIER describes as his great work, "The Fall of the Empire." M. OLLIVIER assuredly is entitled to write about the fall of the Second Empire. He is entitled to say of that event what *Æneas* said of the days of Troy, although possibly not in exactly the same sense, that he was a great part.

His has been a curious career. It does not seem so long ago since he was one of the faithful few, the very few, the famous five, who constituted the whole of the Parliamentary opposition to the Government of LOUIS NAPOLEON. A general election brought in other opponents, some of them personally greater, some of them bearing greater names than M. OLLIVIER. M. THIERS, with his ripe experience and his unsurpassed political capacity was suddenly added to the strength of the Opposition. The eloquence and the personal dignity of M. BERRYER were added to it also, and M. CARNOT, son of the organizer of victory, brought his name to strengthen the party, and that name was all the stronger because its owner had just refused the invitation of the Emperor NAPOLEON to allow his father's bones to be brought to Imperial France from their grave in Magdeburg. We do not know whether the fact that M. OLLIVIER's position was comparatively obscured in the new party had any influence in determining him to listen to the overtures of the Emperor. Anyhow, he did listen to them in an evil hour for himself; he became Minister under the Empire, and the kiosks of Paris were overflowing with the pamphlets which told of "the treason of EMILE OLLIVIER." Then came the war, on which M. OLLIVIER entered with so light a heart, and the Empire went down, and with it M. OLLIVIER, never, we suppose, to rise again. M. OLLIVIER now comes back to France very much like a ghost revisiting the scenes of his active existence, and we fancy to about as little practical end as the most vague and purposeless apparition could have had in returning to haunt some familiar spot. He is not about to enter on a political career again; he has for ever renounced politics, and only desires, he says, to "lead a forgotten and studious life." It will be easy for him to adhere to his resolve. A studious life is entirely at his own disposal, and we do not suppose anything could be much better for him than to be forgotten. Reappearances in politics, especially perhaps in French politics, after so long an absence as M. OLLIVIER's, are not often successful. M. LEBLANC ROULIN found this out when, after long exile, he came back to that public life which he once used to stir by his impassioned rhetoric. His periods fell cold and flat upon the ears of an unaccustomed generation—even before his actual death he was but as a shadow. To M. OLLIVIER in his studious retired life, if he keeps to it, every one may wish good fortune and happiness. He would do unwisely, we think, if he were to allow himself to be tempted into another attempt at political success.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 23rd June, 1882.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

At the first sitting of the Conference, the Austrian and German Ambassadors announced that they were without instructions; the Conference was therefore adjourned.

The British and French Consuls General in Egypt hold no intercourse with the new Egyptian Ministry.

"THAMES STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is stated that great consternation has been caused at Constantinople by the report of an architect to the Minister of Public Works that the Mosque of St. Sophia is liable to fall at any moment. The Turks have a popular belief that its fall will herald the destruction of the Empire.

The death of Martin, the celebrated lion tamer, author of the "Memoires d'un Dompteur," is announced from Amsterdam. Unlike most men of his dangerous calling, he died a natural death at the ripe age of ninety, surrounded by his family. He was only once attacked by a lion during the course of his long career.

ROBERT BUCHANAN, it appears, is displeased with the comments of certain London papers on his play *Lucy Brandon*, and he has therefore published a sort of manifesto, couched in the most coarse and violent language, and specially attacking two critics, who are alleged to have spoken ill of the play because they were dissatisfied with the seats allotted them. It will be by no means surprising if this production subjects Mr. Buchanan to a couple of actions for libel.

THE *Troy Times*, observes that New York city finds the electric light more economical than gas for lighting streets and squares. It has been tested on Broadway, from Fourteenth street to Thirty-fourth street, including Union and Madison squares, for several months, and the result has been so favorable that the light will be substituted for gas at the Battery, City Hall Park and Washington Square. Doubtless ere long it will come into still more general out-door use in New York and other cities. The gas-makers must reduce prices, give better light, or lose a profitable part of their patronage.

A CABLE despatch to the New York *Evening Telegram* from Paris states that for a long time past the scandalous weakness of the casts at the opera has been a subject of surprise and disgust to foreign visitors, who cannot understand how a manager like M. Vancorbell, with 800,000 francs of State subsidy and no rent, is unable to present the masterpieces of the repertoire in even tolerably satisfactory fashion. On Saturday last the smouldering indignation of opera-goers found a sudden vent in the third act of "Les Huguenots." It was being played as usual, in a shamefully makeshift manner, when a gentleman in the stalls rose indignantly and shouted: "Enough! It is disgraceful to sing music like that." The effect of the interruption may be imagined when, following up his words by acts, the interrupter hurled his opera glass at that respectable mediocrity, M. Jourdain, who happened to be singing the part of Saint Bris. Mlle Krauss fainted away on the stage and the curtain fell abruptly amid wild excitement. The hot-headed author of the commotion, who proved to be an officer of Culmstrasse named Daumas, was arrested. The Commissioner of Police, however, took a lenient view of the case and merely forbade him to return to the opera.

It is proposed, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, to transfer the quarantined Chinese passengers of the British steamer *Altamora* to a hulk or flatboat in the bay. Ever since the discovery of the first case of smallpox on board of this vessel the consignees have been making strenuous efforts to secure a hulk to which the coolies might be transferred, so that the ship would be free to return to China and procure another living cargo. They have been unable to do so up to the present time, but now it appears they have found some sort of a floating coffin that can be impressed into their service. It should be the duty of the Health Officer to ascertain whether the hulk is suitable for the use to which it is proposed to put it. It would be scandalous to allow the owners of this vessel to pack seven or eight hundred Chinese on board of a miserable flatboat, where they would be sure to die away like sheep. The only object to be subserved by such a course would be the pleasure and profit of a set of men who are willing to make money by converting their ship into a "slaver." If the hulk is not commodious enough for the purpose the *Altamora* should be compelled to remain in port with her coolie cargo until the epidemic has abated. The expenses incurred would prove a just punishment for the owners for trying to defy public sentiment by running into this sort of objectionable class of immigrants.

Who stole the pie? Ag Asang, cook to Mr. Bush, charged a 'ricksha coolie this morning before Mr. Wodehouse with stealing two pie dishes and the pies deposited therein, valued at \$2.40, on the 23rd instant. According to the evidence of the cook, he engaged defendant's two-wheeler about nine o'clock last night to take himself and four pies in dishes to Mrs. Rose's house, near the Long Pier. Arrived there, he took two of the pies upstairs, leaving the other two in the jinricksha at the door. When he returned for the purpose of taking up the other two, which he did immediately, he discovered, to his inconsolable grief and astonishment, that both 'ricksha, coolie, and pies had all disappeared. The pies were the property of Mrs. Rose, whose "spread," the occasion it appears, having been a special one, would have been thereby considerably diminished. What grieved the cook the more was, that the *non est* pies had been made by his own hands, and in his most artistic style. He reported the felonious disappearance at Wanchai Police station, and happened to meet the pie annexing 'ricksha coolie at seven this morning in Queen's Road, East. He had taken the precaution to take the number of the two-wheeler, and the defendant was the fellow who carried him and the pies last night.—The defendant denied having ever carried the cook or his wretched pies, which he would not eat if a present of them were made to him, and said he returned the 'ricksha to his master at 8.30 last night.—A tailor occupying part of the 'ricksha shop, said the defendant brought in his vehicle at 9.15 last night.—Inspector Baker stated that the defendant said at the Station he had taken back the 'ricksha at 8 p.m., and denied having carried the cook at all.—Mr. Wodehouse, not seeing his way clear to convict, discharged the alleged pie stealer.

A QUEER city Vienna, where 45 per cent. of the children born are illegitimate. The vital statistics of the Austrian capital show that in 1880 there were in that city 15,880 births of legitimate children and 12,700 births of illegitimate children. In 1881 the legitimate births fell off to 15,621, a reduction of 259, and the illegitimate rose to 13,076, an increase of 376.

THE following curious epistle was recently received by John Sanger, the well known circus and menagerie proprietor, from a vegetable and fruit merchant in Sheffield:—"Sir:—Your herd of Elephants called at my Shop & had their dinners of Colofour & Curly greens to the amount of 11s. 6d. Would you be kind enough to return it with the boy and Oblige yours G. Tanfield." The elephantine account was, of course, duly settled.

We note that Edwin Booth, the famous American tragedian, has rented the Adelphi Theatre, London, outright for six weeks from June 27th, and he will open there in *Richelieu*, following with *The Fool's Revenge*. The last is now the most popular play in his repertoire. From this fact it seems evident that Mr. Booth will not rest abroad, as he has stated. After the Adelphi season he intends playing provincial engagements through England.

CHIN AWANG, wife of a blacksmith, summoned Mok Mo Ki, master of a boat-building establishment, to the Police Court this morning, for an assault. According to the lady's evidence, she was standing at the door of her house in Mongkok on the 22nd, when defendant came up and accused her of having a lover. She denied him to produce the gallant, when he called upon his boatmen close at hand, who seized hold of and struck her on the head with the piece of wood produced, causing the mark, shown, on her forehead. Her husband saw it, and made a report at the station.—The complainant's husband, who deserves a good kicking for his unmanly conduct in not going to the assistance of his wife when attacked, said he heard the master accuse his wife of having a lover, and saw the boatmen set upon his better-half and beat her. He was present and saw it, and it would appear, never moved a finger to aid the companion of his joys and sorrows. The master incited the boatmen to beat his wife.—The defendant denied the charge *in toto*. He said the woman was picking up pieces of wood in his shed, and having picked up one piece of superior quality, one of his men chased after her, and she fell down while running away. He never accused her of having a lover. Mr. Wodehouse, on the principle, we suppose, that the evidence of a husband in favor of his wife is not admissible, or at least open to grave suspicion, discharged the defendant.

For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the heathen Chinese is indeed peculiar. A milkman named Wong Aong, residing at No. 76, Third Street, and known to the police as a reputed respectable man, was up this morning on a summons before Mr. Wodehouse on the charge of attempting to perpetrate a most unmitigated and impudent fraud upon Mr. Vincent, store-keeper of No. 4, Peel Street. The defendant had been in the habit of supplying Mr. Vincent with milk for a considerable time. As he was passing the store on Thursday evening with his, no doubt, well-watered milk in a basket on his shoulder, Mr. Vincent called to him and asked for three cents' worth of the feeble compound. The defendant produced a small tin measure, the price of one measureful being a cent. He filled the measure, and poured the contents into a cup brought by Mr. Vincent, who, his suspicions being aroused by the small quantity in the cup as compared with the size of the measure, gazed earnestly at the latter and discovered that it possessed a double bottom, the space between the true and false bottom being fully one-third of the entire area of the measure. Indignant at the impudent fraud attempted to be perpetrated upon him by a man to whom he had been a good customer, Mr. Vincent gave defendant in charge to a Constable, previously snatching the fraudulent measure from his hand, as he had manifested great unwillingness to give it up to him. Inspector Hennessy, knowing the milkman, released him, and took out a summons. Mr. Vincent said he had had no reason hitherto to suspect the milkman had cheated him; but it may, we think, be fairly assumed he had done Vincent in the optic often before. We inspected the measure, and as we take in milk ourselves, we could not help casting an indignant glance at the wretch close to us, mentally wishing that the Magistrate would give him at least six months' beneficial experience of Mr. Hayward's well-known establishment close at hand. We also resolved to look sharply in future after the measure used by our own special milkman.—Being called upon by the Magistrate for an explanation of the cleverly devised double bottom, the milkman had the effrontery to say that it was all proper, that the measure as it stood held exactly a cent's worth of the lacteal fluid, and that the quantity was that passed to all his customers in exchange for that insignificant coin. The milkman, however, while making his brilliant defence, exhibited evident symptoms of being ill at ease, a nervous twitching being discernible about the corners of his mouth as he spun his lying yarn.—The Magistrate told him that if he meant to give only that quantity of milk for a cent, he should have a smaller measure, instead of one that looked very like as if he wanted to swindle people. (We should say ourselves that it looked much more than very like it.) He would fine him ten dollars or a month's imprisonment with hard labor. The fraud—we mean the measure—was ordered to be destroyed. The milkman will, no doubt, pay the fine, which he can easily afford to do out of the proceeds of the numerous frads he has perpetrated upon unhappy foreigners. In cases of this kind, we would take the liberty of respectfully suggesting that a sentence of imprisonment, with shot drill and other pleasing exercises added, be inflicted, without the option of a fine, as foreigners in this colony have to cope with no greater frauds than the rascally milkmen who thrive and fatten on their (the foreigners') hard-earned Mexicans.

We learn by private telegram that the new season's teas taken home by the steamship *Stirling Castle* were being sold in London on the 22nd instant. It may therefore be safely concluded that this splendid vessel has made the passage from the Tungsha Lightship to Gravesend inside 30 days, which is far and away the most wonderful passage on record. The *Stirling Castle* passed the Lightship at 2 a.m. on May 23rd; left Singapore at 9 a.m. on the 29th; left Port Said on June 13th; and would doubtless arrive at Gravesend on June 21st.

CHARLES OLSON, 28, an unemployed Swedish seaman, disported himself last night by taking up a position inside the shafts of a jinricksha, and running the two-wheeler, a la 'ricksha coolie, along the Praya, the coolie being in hot pursuit of his wheelbarrow. Constable Love, observing the unusual spectacle, asked Olson what he was up to, when he replied that the coolie had "annexed" his silver watch. The Constable took both of them to the station, and found that Olson's story had no shadow of truth in it. He was under the influence of fire-water.—Olson, who said he was drunk, was fined fifty cents or a day's imprisonment, by Mr. Wodehouse. The fine was paid.

OBSERVING a number of vessels in the Harbour gaily decorated with flags from stem to stern this morning, we naturally enough wished to know the reason of such an unusual display. As we sagely imagined, the grand display of bunting was not to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Copernicus, nor to mark the satisfaction of our sea-faring friends at the probable early return to Hongkong of Governor Hennessy. Mr. Thomas Middleton Leatherbarrow, the popular junior boarding officer of the Harbour Master's Department was "spiced" in the holy bonds of matrimony this afternoon, and the vessels in question "dressed ship" to honor the happy event.

A BUTCHER, accompanied by his son, 8 years of age, was proceeding to the market at six o'clock this morning when a 'ricksha coolie knocked the lad down with his vehicle, the wheels passing over the boy's back. The 'ricksha contained two men at the time. The butcher ran up and seized the coolie, who was making off as fast as he could. The careless 'ricksha coolie was brought up before Mr. Wodehouse this morning. He stated in his defence that he called out to the boy, who took no notice, and that the people in the street gave him (the coolie) a good thrashing. It is to be hoped they did, as the fine inflicted by the Magistrate, fifty cents or two days' imprisonment, would seem to be wholly inadequate to the offence. We have deemed it our duty upon two occasions lately to draw attention to careless 'ricksha driving, which is on the increase, and should be put down with a strong hand. Until some one is killed or seriously injured, we suppose thoroughly deterrent measures will not be adopted.

We are exceedingly sorry to have to record the death in Manila of Signora Elena Pinelli, the well known *prieta donna legere* of the Italian Opera Company. The sad news was received by telegram yesterday. We understand that the whole of the members of the troupe have been more or less indisposed since their arrival in Manila, and as both Signor Vanzetti and Signora Pinelli have succumbed to the trying climate, we trust that the *artistes* still left alive will quit the place without further delay. Signora Pinelli, although young in years, was an experienced and clever exponent of the lighter characters in opera, and in such parts as *Victoria* in "Tutti in Maschera," and *Violetta* in "La Traviata" achieved a creditable amount of success. We are quite certain that the community will unite with us in regretting that such hard fortune has befallen our Italian friends in their latest enterprise, and in sincerely mourning for the untimely deaths of Signor Vanzetti and Signora Pinelli.

METZ, says the *Contemporary Review*, is a considerable town, with narrow streets and high houses, among which are many old hotels, *entre cour et jardin*, inhabited before the war by old French families, who have now all migrated. A French country town is always a very dead-alive place, unless where some special manufacture is carried on. But although it may hardly have been more lively of old, yet the constant feeling of being under the iron heel of the conqueror must now be extremely trying. It has become a garrison pure and simple. Troops of soldiers in full uniform, with their arms by their sides, were passing in every street; soldiers were drilling on the esplanade, exercising on the ground just outside the town, practising at targets fifty, or more of which, at different ranges, stand against the hill. The triple girdle of earthworks and ditches makes it one of the most impregnable of fortresses, and the utmost of military precautions are always enforced. No one is allowed to see the fortifications on the hills, except with an order from the Minister of War at Berlin. M. Mohl once told us that he had heard from Count Moltke how, many years before, as a young man, he had gone to Metz in order to make plans and sketches of the forts for practice. The General Commandant was warned what he was doing and answered: "*Laisséz-le faire; je le connais, c'est seulement le petit Moltke.*" When the siege took place in 1870 these very plans were used and were found to be correct in every point except that the range of heavy ordnance had increased in the proportions of two to five or six miles during the interval, which had to be allowed for. The low hills round the town are now all covered by forts, one of which, in the direction of Gravelotte, dominates not only the city, but the country on every side and is garrisoned by several thousand men. This position the French, strangely enough, had omitted to fortify. The town is entirely commanded from it, and could not now hold out a day. Looking from hence over the wide bare country, H. was shown a valley to the west, where a large body of the enemy could have been concealed; the hill above had accordingly been scarped and the low ground filled up, which renders that windy fortress now secure, on the only side where it could not have been attacked. The Germans do not do their work by halves.

H.M.S. *Zephyr*, Commander Pollard, arrived at Amoy from Foochow on the 19th inst.

No one of the Mohammedan races, says the *Quarterly Review*, has carried out the license given to sensual passion by the Koran and the adhering tradition to such an extent as have the Ottoman Turks, and no race has suffered so much from that license. The evil consequences are far-reaching and baleful in the extreme. It is to feed Turkish sensuality that the slave trade throughout the empire and in the interior of Africa is maintained. The beautiful, fair daughters who are purchased from the Georgians and Circassians also find their way at last to the harems of Constantinople, Brusa, Smyrna, Adriaople, Aleppo, Bagdad and other towns and cities of Asia Minor. One of the direct results of this sensuality is that the Turks have degenerated physically during the past 200 years. That the conquerors of Constantinople were a hardy race of great physical strength there can be no doubt; that the great majority of modern Turks are of an effeminate type is equally certain; very many of them are persons of fine appearance, but they are physically weak, without elasticity, giving the impression of men who have lost their vitality. The same may be said even more emphatically of Turkish women; they are small in stature, of a sickly complexion, easily fatigued by slight exertion, and become prematurely old. After the age of 40 all feminine beauty is gone; the eyes have become sunken, the cheeks hollow, and the faces wrinkled; and there remains no trace of the activity and physical strength often seen in English women of 65 or even 70 years of age. Another immediate result of the prevailing sensuality is the mental imbecility of multitudes of the Ottoman Turks; great numbers among them are intellectually stupid. Many even of the young men have the vacant look which borders close on the idiotic state. Severe mental application is for them almost a physical impossibility. It is well known that in all branches of business where considerable mental activity is required the Turks employ Christians to work for them. This is owing, not so much to a lack of education or to a general want of energy, as in many cases to a mental incapacity which often amounts to real imbecility. Obvious illustrations of the special topic now discussed is furnished by the royal family itself. Sultan Abdul Mejid, Sultan Abdul Aziz and the deposed Sultan Murad were all men of depraved minds, vicious habits, intemperate and sensual in the extreme, and were alike devoid of moral character and mental capacity. Mental incapacity, however, from the causes alleged is not confined by any means to the wealthy and aristocratic classes; it is found in all grades of society.

THE London correspondent of the *Herald* sends the following sketch of Fred Archer, the well known English jockey:—"You have doubtless heard much on various occasions about this truly remarkable jockey. I am tempted to give a slight sketch of him as he appeared yesterday. He commenced by winning two races in grand style, and later on won another, though he was 'nowhere' in the chief event. Truth to say, the famous jockey presented a rather painful appearance yesterday. Imagine a tall, emaciated-looking man, cadaverous of countenance, with large, projecting lips, a slight stoop, decidedly wrong shoulders, and long, somewhat misshapen legs. Picture this man, wrapped in an overcoat and shivering as though nearly every gust of wind went through his slender frame. Such is the premier jockey of England. I should be sorry to say that Archer is of a pronounced money-hoarding and miserly turn of mind; but it looks very much as though such were the case. He has always been notorious for excessive thrift; no one ever knew him to throw about money with anything approaching recklessness or even generosity. He has amassed large sums and promptly stowed them away securely and carefully. It is said, on good authority, that he is worth quite \$350,000, and moreover that he is shortly to be married to the daughter of one of the richest trainees in England. Lately, however, he has developed a tendency for increasing in weight, and this seems to trouble him immensely. Why he should wish to continue riding in races, no one with any sense can divine. He would surely do well to retire; but he will listen to no advice of the kind. Some plainly spoken people say his greed for making money cannot be overcome. Anyhow, all I know is that he has to treat his system most cruelly in order that he may not 'scale' above 117 pounds. For three days before the City and Suburban, I am informed by some one who really should know, that Archer took very little solid sustenance of any description. Meat and vegetables he absolutely eschewed, his diet consisting chiefly of bread and tea taken without sugar. Archer does not keep down his weight by pedestrian exercise. I believe his emaciated frame is incapable of the necessary exertion. He goes in for 'strong phrasing,' and any one with sense must know how injurious this is to the system. Now and again he breakfasts off a couple of sedlitz powders, or something similarly purgative and cheerful, and he has been known to positively fill himself with drugs. The result simply is that he already looks like a wizen and shrunk old man. After the first race yesterday, I saw him quivering and shaking from head to foot with the exertion the race had cost him, and it is a fact that he had to imbibe half a pint of champagne ere he could steady himself sufficiently to ride in the City and Suburban. Again, I say that a man who will thus trifle, and play fast and loose with his constitution, can not be commended upon the score of wisdom. It may happen that when Archer finally retires from the 'pig-skin' he may 'fill out' and become to a certain extent robust and hearty, but I doubt it. He looked deplorable enough yesterday to raise hopes in the mind of an undertaker. I learn, however, that he was resolved to continue at work right through the present season, and I should think no one who knows him will envy him the task he has set himself, no matter about the money he hopes to gain."

A SERIOUS disturbance took place on Kulangseu yesterday, says the *Amoy Gazette* of the 20th inst., during which Mr. Lewis, H.B.M. Consular Constable, received severe treatment. Mr. Lewis, who is also employed as overseer of the roads, was engaged in superintending the erection of a wall round the graves of some of the British troops who died here during the occupation of Kulangseu, when he was set upon by a dozen Chinamen and brutally beaten. We understand that the case will be investigated by the Authorities and that H.M.S. *Zephyr* has been requested to remain until matters are arranged. It is to be hoped that the offenders will be severely punished.

TO-DAY (June 24th) being the fifth day of the fifth moon, 1st day of the Dragon Festival, is observed as a general holiday. Crowds of Chinese are prowling about the island of Kulangseu with their children for recreation. Many of them on the Amoy side have been standing all day in large groups on the hills facing the sea, watching the Dragon boat races, each boat being pulled by 30 or 40 men to the sound of the drum; others have amused themselves in cargo-boats by accompanying the Dragon boats at a respectful distance, refreshing themselves with sweet-cakes, fruits and such other delicacies as are to be found in the Chinese earthly paradise. The air has been filled with the noise of much discordant music. This festival continues for two more days, commencing each day at about one o'clock in the afternoon and concluding at sunset.—*Amoy Gazette*.

ONE of the driest American jokers of the day is Judge Allen A. Bradford, of the Pueblo Bar. He is a little eccentric, but withal one of the best lawyers in the Far West. He was conducting a case a few years since before a judge to whom he took a dislike. The judge was undecided in his rulings; would change his conclusions every time the opposite lawyer would argue a point. When Bradford came to talk to the jury he took occasion to express his contempt. Said he:—"Gentlemen of the jury, the indecision of this Court reminds me of the fabled ass that died between two bundles of straw for want of decision." The Court could stand this no longer. Calling the attorney to order, he fined him 5 dollars for contempt. With the coolness he is capable of, Bradford felt in his pocket for a moment, then producing 2 dollars, 50 cents, said in his peculiar intonations of voice:—"Your Honour, I have but half the amount. I will pay for the straw, but let the ass stand."

WE are not accustomed, says the *Call*, to go to Massachusetts for opinions adverse to Chinese immigration, although the time may come—when the Massachusetts factory operatives are supplanted by coolies—that the people will have their eyes open to the evil they are now defending. It is possible that they are beginning to see the error of their ways, since we have the following from so influential a paper as the *Boston Journal*, in its comments on General Butler's "open letter":—"John Russell Young: His objection is that the Chinaman absorbs the wealth of the country in his wages, which, instead of spending like other laborers for the support of himself and his family, he hoards and sends out of the country. This is a very serious objection. No community can long be prosperous where any considerable class of wage earners are not consumers; and the community in which every man saves every cent he can will soon be idle for the lack of consumers. Indeed, the secret of general prosperity lies as much in the freedom with which people spend their earnings and gains as in their capacity to earn."

ONE of the May magazines relates the following story:—"The Faculty of a large theological seminary in the United States received a letter, in which the inhabitants of a small town in Kansas applied to them for a young clergyman, to take care of their spiritual interests. The formidable array of qualifications which the minister must possess, and the extremely meagre salary attached to the position, put the good doctors of the Faculty into something akin to despair. After much thought, one suggested that the reply should run thus: "The only man of whom we know, who could satisfy you, is our revered college president, now dead some few years, and who, having accustomed himself to heavenly food (nir), could perhaps eke out a bare subsistence upon the salary you propose." This, after due deliberation, was rejected, and the next proposal was listened to:—"We know of no one, except the apostle Paul, who approaches to your standard of piety; he might preach of a Sunday, and get his living by sail-making on week days." This too was rejected, and the following reply was finally despatched:—"We know of no man good enough for you, or who could possibly live on the salary you mention. We therefore advise you to make an effort to secure the angel Gabriel, who could board in heaven, and come down on Sundays to preach."

As would be seen from our police report in yesterday's issue our local celebrity Chan Atai—we really beg his pardon—Mr. Thomas Ide Bowler, has again been on the war path, and this time with the success. The two scamen belonging to Thomas's flying yacht *Pinefleur*, whom he was unsuccessful in getting "run in" the other day, were found guilty of purloining a piece of lead belonging to the aforesaid local hero, and very properly consigned by Mr. Wodchouse to certain periods of enforced retirement in Haywards Hotel. What Thomas Ide is fond of characterising as the "cunning and subtlety of the Chinese" failed on this occasion, when matched against the dogged perseverance of the redoubtable Bowler. By the way, as we have not received the promised visit from Mr. Chan Atai—or Mr. Thomas Ide Bowler—or whatever his name may be, we conclude he has not yet grown big enough or strong enough, to enable him to accomplish the arduous task with perfect ease. Nor have we received any intimation that Thomas has instituted the *Civil Proceedings* he threatened. We are happy on this score, as one libel at a time is quite enough to contend against—especially in this hot weather.—A Bandmann-Bowler Combination would be rather too much even for our well tried nerves.

WE hear that the great tragedian Herr Bandmann, accompanied by Mademoiselle Beaudet, left this morning for Canton. We wonder if the eminent one has hopes of playing Hamlet before the literati of the City of Rams!

JOHN ROSS, of Scotland, a seaman on board the steamship *Sarpedon*, and Edward Kinch, of Ireland, a seaman belonging to the steamship *Ferranow*, were charged this morning before Mr. Wodchouse, with being drunk and incapable yesterday. The Magistrate fined them 30 cents each, with the option of a day in the lock-up.

PROFESSOR and Mme. Thuzet and their diminutive daughter Jeanne, late of Signor Chiarini's Circus, in conjunction with a Chinese company, have been giving performances at the Ko Shing Theatre for some time back. The clever tricks of the talented Thuzet family have been much admired, and have been witnessed by large audiences. Mme. Thuzet has been performing the cannon trick, as performed in Chiarini's Circus by Mlle. Lotta, the lady with the iron jaws, the firing of the cannon, while suspended from the lady's mouth, being received by the West-End Chinese with many "hai yahs." We wish the professor and his wife and daughter a successful season. A clever acrobatic performance than that given by the Thuzet family it has never fallen to our lot to witness.

JUDGES' CHAMBERS.

The popular notion of Judges' Chambers is probably of an ante-room where their lordships are able to adjust their wigs and arrange bands and gowns before coming into Court—or of a comfortable little parlour, whither, on adjourning at mid-day, they retire to refresh the judicial frame with a plentiful luncheon provided at the country's expense. And many people would be greatly surprised after being led through the long corridors of the new Royal Courts of Justice, they at last joined the crowd waiting for admission to Judges' Chambers, and found out the real nature of the business that is daily being transacted there.

The fact of the case is that some of the hardest part of a Judge's work is that transacted by him when sitting in Chambers. Take the Common Law Division for example. Formerly Judges' Chambers were in a building in Sergeant's Inn, behind Chancery Lane, and scenes of almost bear-garden confusion used every day to be witnessed there. There was no list of summonses, and a noisy crowd of barristers and solicitors used to wait in the dingy ante-room and struggle at the Judge's door for precedence. Now this is all changed, and a list of applications being made out every day, each man knows his own turn. At the Royal Courts there is now a lofty and commodious entrance hall, on one side of which is a broad archedway where, at a gate is a low wicket railing partitioning it off, stands a stalwart official to admit applicants in their turn.

"What's your number, Sir?" says the warder of the gate.

"Twenty-two," is the answer.

"His lordship is at seventeen; walk in," and solicitor and client pass the gate probably to find the barrister engaged in the case waiting for them in the barristers room inside. This room, though decked out in rather a garish style of architecture, is a large and very convenient place for passing the time during the long waits before the Judge's arrival—their lordships are not always punctual—and while lengthy cases that block the way are being disposed of.

Not only the parties engaged in the case that is being actually discussed, but also those engaged in the two or three succeeding ones, are also admitted to the Judge's room, so that by this means delay is avoided. You pass into the room, and the first thing that strikes you is the complete informality that marks the proceedings. The room is well-lighted, no larger than an ordinary drawing-room, and the principal piece of furniture is a partition extending its whole length, behind which sits the Judge, and at some distance from him the clerk in attendance. The partition is not a high one, and at this, like a row of school-boys, the applicants stand, and in rather noisy schoolboy fashion also, points are discussed, and papers pushed down by them before his lordship placidly sitting below.

Certainly there is very little ceremony here. For one thing, wigs and gowns are not worn, and no one attending Chambers can fail to admit the wisdom of retaining them in Court. The Judge, who on the Bench looked the very personification of dignity and omniscience, here appears a usually grey-haired or bald-headed and bespectacled old gentleman, so utterly insignificant and ordinary-looking that he might be mistaken for a retired banker or prosperous linen draper. Counsel, too, are woefully short of their glory when appearing in Chambers, and though possibly the usher if he were transplanted from Court might still retain his well-known airs of importance, there is no one here to demand "Silence in Court," and there is no single person present to whom the old question might fairly be put, "Pray, Sir, are you anybody?"

There is also a singular *laissez aller* about the way in which cases are disposed of. The learned counsel for the plaintiff may find himself side by side with the defence lawyer of the defendant, and he may be sure of this, that the said office boy will interrupt and contradict the Judge, in a manner clearly proving that for once he is determined to have an innings of his own—and he usually gets it, though whether this be for the client's advantage or not may not be so clear. The Judge never troubles himself with more of the law or the facts of a case than he can possibly help, and while opposing advocates are wrangling over their points in front of him he is generally quietly glancing through the papers and making up his mind from them with scant attention to the contending lawyers. Then he takes his pen, writes rapidly a few words upon the summons, and the matter is at an end.

There is always one unvarying finale—"Your lordship will give me my costs?" And thereupon another wrangle commences, quickly cut short by a word or two written on the summons, and the next case is being gone into.

If the summons is unattended by counsel, there is even more squabbling, and a free use of noisy interjections. No special observance is paid to the rule of one man speaking at once, papers are flourished wildly, and there seems to be a general impression that persistence and pugnacity are the best means of forcing a favourable decision. Very quietly the Judge sits through it all, or he has made up his mind, and then with a curt dismissal he has often, like the ancient Gallo, figuratively speaking, to drive the still disputing litigants from his judgment seat. The business transacted in Chambers is of the most miscellaneous character, and in nearly every action a very large proportion of the work has been already disposed of there, before the case is finally brought into Court. The young barrister finds his carefully drawn statement of claim objected to as "prolix, embarrassing, and pleading evidence," and the Judge decides in Chambers whether it shall, in whole or part, be struck out. The sufficiency of replies to interrogatories, a very important part of many actions, is there discussed; questions arising on the taxation of costs are taken on appeal from the Masters, and numerous points of practice, the mechanical

parts of an action, by being settled in Chambers are saved from wearisome discussion in open Court.

In the Chancery Division the proceedings are of a more orderly character. Each Judge, with the exception of the junior, now Mr. Justice Kay, has Chambers of his own in which matters arising out of actions specially assigned to him are disposed of. There the Judge is seated at a table, at the other side of which the counsel as they enter also take their seats, and the whole affair has more of the nature of an amicable conference; there is more time for, and more attention is paid, to each case than in the other Division, but the points settled there are, of course, of a very similar description.

On the whole, little known as it is to the public, utterly without parade and show, without reports of the proceedings in newspapers, and generally concerned with only matters of the dustiest and dreariest nature, the institution of Judges' Chambers is undoubtedly one of the most useful and valuable now existing for promoting the expeditious and equitable administration of the law. Many a time a judicious hint dropped by a Judge in Chambers has saved the further progress of an action that if carried on would have been ruinous to all concerned, and has brought about an immediate satisfactory settlement—parties have been enabled by decisions in Chambers to see clearly what the future conduct of their case must be, and whether or not it would be worth while to continue it—by means of decisions given there, excesses in the shape of extraneous issues are constantly being pruned away, and the points to be eventually disposed of more clearly defined, the litigation without the intervention of this intermediate tribunal all matters, great and small, of detail as well as of principle, were of necessity in every instance to be taken in the slow order of the official lists before the judges sitting in open Court, and argued there with all the formality and tediousness which, somehow or other, the consciousness of a public audience nearly always induces in an advocate.—J. J. B. in *Graphic*.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. steamer *Oceanic*, with the succeeding American mail, left San Francisco on the 6th June, and may be looked for here on or about the 4th July.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Agatha* left Singapore on the morning of the 19th instant, and may be expected here on the 27th.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Poussang*, left Singapore on the 21st instant, and may be looked for here on or before the 28th.

The steamer *Rudolfshirke* left Singapore on the 21st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 28th.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions from the MORTGAGEE, Mr. J. M. GUEDES will Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, the 30th of June, 1882, at 3 P.M. on the Premises, A VALUABLE PIECE OF GROUND measuring on the North East 39 feet 6 inches, on the South West 39 feet 6 inches, on the North West 45 feet 7 inches, and on the South East 46 feet 6 inches, and Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Section B of Sub-section No. 1 of Section C of INLAND LOT No. 52, together with the SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE known as tenement No. 11C, Cochrane Street, thereon.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 75 years and for the further term of 924 years; at the appraised annual rental of \$8, and will be sold subject to the existing tenancies and lettings thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, or to BRERETON & WOOTEN, Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [460]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices, and has Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

Apply to HING LEE, 37, Tung Man Lane. Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY, 31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON. SHANKS, REVELL & Co., PROPRIETORS. NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE, FOUNDERS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hand Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST. ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

M. G. U. E. D. E. S. HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT. No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882. NOW READY, PRICE 25c. COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1882.

IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" As only a limited number will be printed, orders should be sent without delay to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE No. 6, Peddar's Hill. Hongkong, 4th March, 1882. [399]

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO. WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

DE SOUZA & CO. PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS. D'AGUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS. Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Performing and Numbering Machines, and all other appliances for Book-binding in first rate working order.

PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, VISITING, AND MENU CARDS, &c., &c., AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE TRADE. EXPRESSES ISSUED THROUGHOUT THE COLONY AT ONE DOLLAR.

Books, Machine-ruled, of every description made to order.

A varied stock of specially selected Stationery always on hand. Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [436]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting 50 Cents. Shampooing 25 Cents. Shaving 25 Cents. Trimming Beards 25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES. RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate. [268]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND. L. MALLORY, Proprietor. Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [459]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER. DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

WING TY LOONG. HAS FOR SALE.

PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200 lbs. in Barrel. Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup and Bouilli, American Hams, Bacon, Codfish, Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sausages, Salmon Bellics, Mackerel, Sheep's Tongues, Choice Tripe, Caviar, Clam Chowder, Lobsters, Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of O'Brien's stores at moderate prices.

No. 39, HING LOONG STREET. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

LING SHING. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE. Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS. Hongkong, 15th April, 1882. [207]

YEU QUAI. SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER. PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS. LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists. IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. HONG KONG. No. 52, C., QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS. Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

WAH LOONG, ESTABLISHED 1865. GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER. DEALER IN Canton and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY of the best artistic designs. Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show room. No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [238]

NOTICE. BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE. Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials. "TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG. N. A. M. S. I. G. TAILOR AND OUTFITTER. GENTS' Shirts, Scarves, Braces, Socks, Hats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Clothes cut in the most approved West End Style, a perfect fit Guaranteed at Moderate Prices. NEW SEASONS' GOODS. Just received. 74, A., QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 14th April, 1882. [240]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. R. FRASER-SMITH, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, has THIS DAY Removed to No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

All kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS executed on the most reasonable terms. Special Agents in London and Sydney.

Balance Sheets drawn out; Books balanced and audited, and every description of Accountant's Work undertaken. Charges strictly moderate, and perfect accuracy guaranteed.

Office Hours: NINE till FOUR. Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882.

A. H. O. Y. HOY LEE. MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER. HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Matting of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Caskets, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed. No. 117, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER. PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK, AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.

The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET. Published daily at 11.30 a.m., and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony. Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

Intimations.

TOK KEE. COAL MERCHANT, 18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates. Also has always Powerful Steam Launches for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing. Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

CHIEF N. A. M. GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, WATCH MAKER.

ENGRAVER. WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED. No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

SUN SHING. DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY of the best artistic designs. Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show room. No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [238]

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S. A. M. H. I. N. G. TAILOR. DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER. Ladies material made up, and a perfect fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges. MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE. No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

SPECIAL NOTICE. TO ADVERTISERS. SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, AND ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET. FREE OF CHARGE.

As the cost of charges in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, which has a guaranteed circulation of THREE HUNDRED COPIES, is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited. Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING SHIP. When it is desired to forward letters to the United States by a sailing ship which is not notified as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to post the letters in the ordinary way, marked with the name of the ship, and prepaid to cents per half ounce as usual. The Post Office then undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of departure and despatching the correspondence. It is requested that the letters be posted if possible at least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

TEA MUSTERS. Persons who send Musters of Tea through the Post in Tins are requested to have them made flat or square instead of round, as it is impossible to pack round tins securely in the mail bags. It is believed that the tea will travel more safely in flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to be bulged in. 4 by 3 1/2 inches is suggested as a good size. The tins should not have sharp corners.

No responsibility can be accepted in this Department for erroneous replies to verbal enquiries, or to notes addressed to subordinate officers. The shroffs told-off to sell Stamps should especially not be regarded as able to give correct information. The Postal Guide alone is the Standard on all points on which such information may be required.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz.—Conductors, Clerks, Postmen, or Carriers.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Singapore and London.—Per *Achilles*, to-day, the 24th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Namoa*, to-day, the 24th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Yokohama.—Per *Flintshire*, to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 9 A.M.
For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Actin*, to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 9 A.M.
For Hoihow, Pakhoi, and Haiphong.—Per *Himalaya*, to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 9 A.M.
For Singapore and London.—Per *Gleanartney*, to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 9 A.M.
For Pontianak, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya.—Per *Atch*, on Monday, the 26th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
For Straits and Hongbay.—Per *Zambesi*, on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong List for the Far East* for 1882, which supercedes all previous editions.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS. THE FRENCH MAIL.—DAY OFFICE DEPARTURE. 5 P.M. French Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

DAY OF DEPARTURE. 7 A.M. Post Office opens. 10 A.M. Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases. 11 A.M. Mail closes, except for Late Letters. 11.10 A.M. Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until.

11.30 A.M. when the Post Office closes entirely. 11.40 A.M. Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

